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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6193

BILL NUMBER: SB 45

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 20, 2007

BILL AMENDED: Feb 8, 2007

SUBJECT: Judicial Discretion and Sexually Violent Predators.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Bray

FIRST SPONSOR: Rep. L. Lawson

BILL STATUS: As Passed Senate

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
X DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: The bill specifies the procedure for determining who is a sexually violent predator, and revises the definition of "sex offense". It places certain restrictions on sex offenders who are offenders against children, and it makes other changes and conforming amendments.

(The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the Sentencing Policy Study Committee.)

Effective Date: Upon passage; July 1, 2007.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Technical Corrections:* The bill makes technical corrections to incorporate legislation passed in the 2006 legislative session that made changes to the sentencing, parole, and probation requirements for sex offenders and a subset of sex offenders, sexually violent predators. The technical corrections have no fiscal impact.

Sexually Violent Predator Status: The bill clarifies that the crime committed or the determination of the court based upon the recommendation of a board of experts classifies an offender as a sexually violent predator, and that the court does not have discretion to determine on the record that an offender is a sexually violent predator. To the extent that offenders who otherwise would not be classified are determined by the court to be sexually violent predators, this change could reduce the number of offenders labeled as sexually violent predators. There is no information available to know if courts have made such determinations or how many offenders may be involved.

(Revised) *Background on Sexually Violent Predator Status:* There are 1,621 offenders listed in the Sex Offender Registry as sexually violent predators under IC 35-38-1-7.5. In the past, the Department of

Correction (DOC) estimated that fewer than 50 are currently either in DOC facilities or have been released and that two offenders a year are determined to be sexually violent predators, on average. The large increase in the number of sexually violent predators is the result of revisions of IC 35-38-1-7.5 that became effective on July 1, 2006.

Date of Conviction: The bill also indicates that, regardless of when the person committed the offense, an offender is a sexually violent predator if the offender committed a qualifying crime or committed an offense that is listed in IC 11-8-8-5 while having a previous unrelated conviction for a crime listed in that section. To the extent that certain offenders who may not have been classified as a sexually violent predator due to the date of their offense may now be classified as sexually violent predators, costs for state and local governments could increase. Requirements placed on sexually violent predators that increase costs for state and local government include among other things:

- (1) Lifetime registration as a sex offender.
- (2) Restriction on residence location.
- (3) Restriction on credit time earned during incarceration.
- (4) Lifetime parole violation crimes that are Class D or Class C felonies.
- (4) Lifetime probation or parole.
- (5) Wearing a GPS tracking device while on probation or parole.
- (6) Participation in treatment.

Background on Date of Conviction: There are no data to indicate how many more offenders may be sexually violent predators if the classification applies regardless of when the person committed the offense. Predicting the future costs of providing these offenders with GPS monitoring and lifetime parole supervision is difficult due to changes in technology and organizational arrangements. The cost of GPS monitoring has decreased rapidly in the past five years. The costs of actual staff monitoring may depend on the arrangements that the Department of Correction makes with local probation and community correction programs.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LLEA):* Extending the amount of time that offenders must register as sex offenders will increase the responsibilities of the local law enforcement agencies. Their responsibilities include:

- forwarding a copy of a sex offender's registration form to the DOC and every local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the area where the offender is located;
- taking and publishing photographs of offenders on the Sheriffs' Sex Offender Registry web site;
- informing other local law enforcement agencies if an offender moves, starts employment, vocation, or enrollment within another LLEA's jurisdiction;
- notifying other states if an offender changes residence, place of employment, or enrollment to the other state;
- verifying offenders' addresses; and
- notifying the prosecuting attorney and DOC if an offender fails to return a signed registration form.

Increasing the number of offenders who will be monitored as sexually violent predators could increase costs to the local law enforcement authorities. These agencies will be required to send notifications in the mail to the sexually violent predators and make personal visits to their residences. The added costs for these types of responsibilities were not able to be estimated.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected: Local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources:

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